The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,304.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24. 1787.

UNIVERSITY OF St ANDREWS.

ON Tuesday the 23d of October 1787, the several Classes in the UNITED COLLEGE of St ANDREWS will begin to be taught.

VIZ.

The *Public and Private Humanity Classes*,	by Prof. HUNTER.
The *Public and Private Greek Classes*,	by Dr HILL.
The *Classes for Logic and Rhetoric*, and for the *Practice of Composition and Elocution*,	by Prof. BARRON.
The *Moral Philosophy Class*,	by Prof. COOK.
The *Natural Philosophy Class*,	by Dr FORREST.
The *first and second Mathematical Classes*,	by Prof. VILANT.
The *Civil History Class*,	by Prof. CLEGHORN.
The *Classes for Anatomy and Medicine*,	by Dr FLINT.

[illegible] has now got a house adjoining to the College, such of the Young Gentlemen lodging in the College, as chuse it, may be accommodated to his care, on reasonable terms.

On Tuesday the 6th November, the Foundation Bursaries will be disposed of, as usual, by comparative trial.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY, ANNO EIGHTY-SEVEN,

Begins drawing Nov. 12.

Not Two Blanks to a Prize.

The Original TICKETS and SHARES, divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, in Variety of Thousands, stamped and secured pursuant to act of Parliament, are sold and registered by

WHite and Mitchel, at the Licensed STATE LOTTERY OFFICE, opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh (on account of Messrs RICHARDSON and GOODLUCK London), and no where else in Scotland on their account.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		Value of each.		Total Value.
2	of	L. 10,000	is	L. 20,000
2		5,000		10,000
4	—	2,000	—	8,000
8		1,000		8,000
14	—	500	—	7,000
30		100		3,000
60	—	50	—	3,000
200		20		4,000
13,050	—	10	—	130,500
13,370	Prizes,	-		L. 193,500
	First drawn ticket, the 1st, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th days, 1000l. each,			5,000
	Last drawn,	-		1,500
26,630	Blanks.			
40,000	Tickets,	-		L. 200,000

Money for the prizes sold at this office will be paid, at current value, so soon as drawn, or, agreeable to act of Parliament, in June 1788, without deduction.

At their offices, in last and former lotteries, the greatest number of capital prizes have been sold and shared, viz. Six of 20,000l.—Seven of 10,000l.—Eighteen of 5000l.—Twenty-seven of 2000l.—Fifty-one of 1000l.—and Sixty-seven of 500l. of which One of 5000l. One of 2000l. Three of 1000l. and Six of 500l. were sold at Edinburgh.

Country correspondents may have tickets and shares sent, on remitting bills at sight or a short date. Correct numerical and register books are kept. Schemes to be had gratis at the office. Letters post paid duly answered.

N. B.—BRITISH TICKETS AND SHARES Are likewise selling.

The drawing begins the 12th February.

WHALE-OIL, WHALE-BONE, AND SEAL SKINS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Whale-Fishing Company's Office in Dunbar, upon Thursday the 11th day of October next,

120 Tons WHALE OIL,
4 Tons WHALE BONE,
And a few SEAL SKINS.

Whale Oil and Whale Bone.

ON Monday the 1st October, will be exposed to public sale, at the Warehouses of Messrs Peter and Francis Forrester and Co. Leith, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

About 16 tons of WHALE OIL, and about 15 hundred wright of WHALE BONE.

The bone is of a large size, and will be sold in one lot; the Oil will be put up in different lots, as purchasers may incline.

MONT BLANC.

MONS. DE SAUSSURE'S *Observations and Experiments on the Top of Mount Blanc.*

THE *form of the summit* is a sharp ridge directed from east to west. The declivity on the south side is gentle, from 15 to 20 degrees, but on the north side it is inclined from 45 to 50. It is rounded at the east, and projects outward to the north-west. The ridge is entirely covered with snow, above which no rock appears at less than 60 or 70 fathoms below the summit.

The snow on the summit has a scaly surface, and is covered in some parts with a coat of ice. Its consistence is firm, so as to make it difficult to force a stick into it. On the declivity of the summit the snow is covered with a congealed crust, which frequently gives way under the feet, and underneath this crust the snow is loose and downy.

Rocks.—The most lofty of these are of granite. Those on the east side are a little blended with steatite; those on the south and west contain much schirl, and some horn stone. One of the highest on the east is evidently composed of vertical layers. The two highest are very near each other on the east side of the summit, and 60 or 70 fathoms below it. They are both formed of granite. There is every reason to believe that the most elevated of the two has been fractured not long since by thunder, for we found the fragments lying round about to many feet distance on the surface of the new-fallen snow. I could not, however, discover any vitrification, which I attributed to the refractory quality of its constituent parts. The lower rock presents the form of a horizontal table, very smooth on its upper surface, entering into the snow on the highest side of the mountain, but rising above it on the lowest side (or towards the east) to the height of four feet eight inches and six lines. This exact measure will serve to decide in future whether the snow increases or diminishes.

Animals.—We saw no animals but two butterflies. One of them was a small grey phalæna, which was passing over the first plain, the other was a papilio. It was traversing the last declivity of the mountain, about an hundred fathoms below the summit. They had both probably been driven thither by the wind.

Vegetables.—The only perfect plant, with a distinct florification, which I met with at the greatest height, was the Silenus Acaulis, or the Carnillet Mouffier of M. de la Marck. I found a tuft of it flowering in the rock, which I sleeped upon on my return, about 11,570 feet above the level of the sea. But I saw several small tuberculated lichens on the [illegible] rocks; and, among others, I noticed the sulphureus, and the ruscheis of Hoffman.

Barometer and *Thermometer.*—I had procured three barometers for this expedition; one of them I left at the priory with my son, that he might make observations correspondent to mine, and M. Sennebier's, who had undertaken to make his barometrical remarks at Geneva. The other two I carried with me, that they might controul each other reciprocally. On the 3d of August, at noon, at three feet below the summit, they stood at 16 inches 144-160 of a line, allowance being made for the condensation of the mercury by the cold, and the little difference which subsisted between the two instruments.—The barometer at Geneva, at the same period, was at 27, 2, 1085-1600. The thermometer in the shade on Mont Blanc was 2 degrees 3-10ths below the freezing point, and at Geneva 22-6 above it. According to M. de Luc's mode of calculation, this gives a height of 14,417 feet above M. de Sennebier's observatory, and according to M Trembley's mode 14,768. To this must be added, the height of the observatory above the lake, which is 84 feet 6 inches; so that, according to the first formula, the mountain is 14,501 feet 6 inches above the Lake of Geneva, and 14,852 feet 6 inches, according to the second. But the trigonometrical mensuration of Sir George Shuckburgh, which is 123 feet 6 inches more than that of M. Pictet), gives an intermediate height between those two calculations—14,670 feet 6 inches above the Lake. Here then, as in general, M. de Luc's formula diminishes the altitude given by the logarithms too much; and if M. Trembley's mode does not diminish it sufficiently, the reason in this case is evident; the upper stratum of air is much colder round Mont Blanc, than any other mountains, on account of the snow and ice, which surround it almost to its base. The result of my son's observation at Chamouni comes still nearer to Sir George's measurement, if calculated in M. Trembley's manner. A second observation, which I made on the mountain at two o'clock accorded with the first. Hence it may be concluded, that Mont-Blanc is about the height which Sir George Shuckburgh makes it, that is, 15,925 feet above the level of the sea.

Hygrometer. I had two hygrometers, which I placed in a box moistened for the purpose *, so as to bring them to the degree of *extreme humidity* previous to making use of them, and by this expedient I effected it as easily as I had often done in the lower regions of earth. One of them I exposed to the sun at noon, and it stood at 44. the other was exposed at the same time in the shade, and stood at 51. This difference is much greater than it generally is in the plains. At three o'clock, that in the sun marked 40. and that in the shade 52. At Geneva the Hygrometer at noon was at 76, 7, and at the Priority 72, 4.

Electrometer. The balls diverged 3 lines; the electricity was positive. I was surprised not to find it stronger, and attributed its weakness to the dry conditity of the air.

Boiling of Water. Water boiled at 68 degrees, 993 thousandths of a thermometer †, armed with a micrometer, in which the mercury mounts to 80 degrees, while the barometer is at 27 inches. The water was contained in a boiler, heated by a lamp constructed on the principles of M. Argand. It required half an hour to make it boil on Mont Blanc, while at Geneva, 15 or 16 minutes were sufficient, and 12 or 13 on the sea-shore. With the same apparatus, water received a heat of 81 degrees, 299, on the 22d of April, by the sea-side, which makes a difference of 12 degrees, 306 thousandths.

Colour of the Sky. I had prepared some strips of paper stained with azure blue, of 16 different tints, from the deepest, which I marked No. 1. to the the palest, No. 16. Each of these strips I divided into three equal squares, and thus formed three set of tints exactly agreeing together. One of these I gave to Mr Sennebier, another I left with my son, and a third I carried with me. On the 3d of August, at noon, the sky in the zenith at Geneva appeared of the 7th tint, at Chamouni between the fifth and sixth, and on Mont Blanc, between the first and second, that is to say, very nearly of the deepest royal blue.

Wind.—On the summit of the mountain, the wind blew directly from the north, and was inconveniently cold, while we remained on the ridge of the mountain; but on descending towards the south side, we enjoyed a very agreeable temperature, and the greater number of my guides slept here upon their sacks extended on the snow.

The Declension of the Magnetic Needle,—was the same as at the Priory.

Lime Water.—I mixed equal parts of lime water and distilled water, in order that, when a film of lime appeared on the surface, there should be no reason to doubt its being owing to the fixed air, and not the effect of the solvent being diminished by evaporation. Two small glasses were filled up with this mixture, and placed on the summit of the mountain, taking great care not to respire near them. In an hour and three quarters, I found a pellicle in each glass, exhibiting the colours of the rainbow, and floating on the surface of the water, which began to freeze at the edges. Near the sea, a much thicker crust was formed in the same space of time.

Caustic Alkali.—Strips of paper were soaked in caustic vegetable alkali, prepared by my son with the greatest care; when I took them out of the bottle in which they had been close stopped, they did not give any effervescence with acids; but after having been exposed to the air for an hour and a half, on the summit of the mountain, they became perfectly dry, and effervesced with acids very briskly. There is no reason therefore to doubt that the air of the atmosphere, at this heighth is still blended with fixed air.

Shadows.—These had no colour.

Taste and smell – were in their utmost perfection.

Sound.—A pistol fired at the top of the mountain, did not make a greater report than a small India-cracker in a room.

Quickness of the pulse.—After having been four hours at rest on the summit of the mountain, the pulse of J. Balmat beat 98 strokes in a minute; that of Tetu, my domestic 112, and my own 110. At Chamouni, in the same order, our pulses were at 49, 60, and 72.

Relative height of Mont Blanc.—The most elevated summits which I could discover were, the Schreckhorn in Grindelwald, and Mount Rosa, in Piedmont, I say both these on an angle of 30 min. below the horizon; so that Mont Blanc has a decided superiority.

I filled some flasks with air on the summit of the mountain, but I have not yet had leisure to examine it. I brought home some snow, likewise, with the same intention. I had figured to myself a great degree of pleasure in repeating the beautiful experiments of M. Bertholler on the decomposition of Marine Acid, dephlogisticated by Light; we had [illegible] very concentrated state, but though the bottles which contained it were with the greatest care the gas escaped, so as to discover the bluepaper in which they were enveloped.

No experiment could be made on the evaporation of water, for it froze even in the sun, and the evaporation of ether requires an unwearied attention, which neither myself, nor my comrades were in a condition to bestow.

For the same reason I was obliged to renounce some new experiments which I had projected on the transparency of air; but I hope to repair these omissions: M. Exchaguec has discovered on the east side of the mountain, a large plain at about the height of 18 or 1900 fathom, and in a situation very advantageous for experiments. There is some rocky ground on the borders of this plain, where a covered place might be erected; and as at this height, I am not at all incommoded by the rarity of the air, I shall go and make a stay there of some days with my son. Our Master [illegible] prepared on the spot, and we shall, I hope, be able to make some interesting observations.

* I shall in a very short time demonstrate that M. de Luc's objections against this manner of obtaining humidity are groundless, and that his new hygrometer is a faulty and falacious instrument.

† We are not acquainted on what scale M. de Saussure's Thermometer was graduated.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR, *Sunday, Sept. 16. 1787.*

THE street I live in is narrow—and when my opposite neighbour's candle is lighted, I can see what passes in his room without giving myself the pain of a prying eye, or outstretched neck. I at this moment see him, his wife and daughters, with some other company, amusing themselves with a fiddle and harpsichord, and the young ladies are singing, and from the sound of this concert I can perceive that their songs are not of that kind which is called SACRED. Now, Sir, be pleased to observe that this is SUNDAY.

The next house presents another and a very different scene. The father, mother, and family are assembled in the parlour; the father is examining the young folks from their catechisms—and, that over, he reads part of the Bible; each child is obliged to read a short lesson; and having performed that to the satisfaction of the parents, they are rewarded by being permitted to sup with Papa and Mamma, and their bed time put off to ten o'clock. Pleased with this (to them) high reward, they are now sitting down to a neat, little cold supper.

And on the other side of the MUSICAL ASSEMBLY, in a third family, I perceive the father, mother, two daughters, a son, and three others, who form two long WHIST-PARTIES—all this is SUNDAY, mind ye; and albeit and notwithstanding any *proclamations* to the contrary. And having now reconnoitered these premisses, permit me to offer an observation or two.

We have lately had a PROCLAMATION made very public, and enforced by the request of the Sovereign that it may be carried into effect—and we have likewise lately had SUNDAY SCHOOLS set on foot for the purpose of educating young children in the principles of their duty as Christians, and members of civil society.—This I hope will be allowed.

Now, Sir, permit me to ask whether it was, or is the intention of Goverment, that that PROCLAMATION should have effect only upon the poorer class of people, that they shall be prevented from walking, drinking tea and syllabubs, &c. on Sunday, while the BETTER sort may indulge themselves in any amusements they please? To this question, (to save some trouble), I would humbly answer NO—The purpose of the proclamation is to extend to all, without distinction of rank or wealth. This Proclamation enjoins certain duties. Either I perform those duties, or I do not—If I do not, I take the hint kindly, and begin to reform *myself*.—Suppose I am a father of a family, and consequently a master of servants, what do I, when I reform *myself*? Why, it is plain that I reform THEM too, as naturally as imitation follows example; and having reformed them by my example, are they not more obedient, more dutiful, more honest, and more industrious? And my reward for this trouble, is the consciousness of having done an action which might make all the boasting profligates of the age hide their diminished heads. Such, I take it, is the effect which this Proclamation ought to have upon every individual; and why it has not so, I will now tell you. You must excuse me for being a little prolix; for I am an old man, and old age, you know, will prattle. O! what a happiness that the *tongue* does not decay with the *teeth*!

Men of property, as it is called, that is, men who are above being obliged to labour for their daily bread, are always of opinion, that they are exempt from those duties which they wish to impose on the poorer sort, such as sobriety, abstinence from amusements, &c. and, therefore, they despise a PROCLAMATION as a thing in which they are not at all concerned. They have a thousand passions, desires, &c. to be gratified, and which they *will* gratify—because—they are *gentlemen*, and can afford it—but if a poor person takes the same liberties, there is Bridewell ready to receive them.

I mentioned Sunday Schools above—Give me leave to ask if they are intended—I mean the instructions conveyed in them—intended only for the poor, the fatherless, the orphan, or the foundling? If so, these poor children will have a vast superiority in point of knowledge over the children of our people of fortune.—Witness the two families mentioned above at their Sunday amusements, the one playing *cards*, and the other singing *Opera tunes*.—*Their* children will be taught to hold up their heads, to turn out their toes, to make genteel bows and courtisies, to dance, to play a good hand at whist [illegible] they will remain as ignorant as the children of the Hottentots at the Cape. And of these *three* families I have mentioned, which is most likely to do good to their children, they who employ Sunday evening in *cards* and *fiddling*, or they who employ it in teaching them the principles of the religion of their country? Which will be the most likely to turn out sober, industrious, moral, and prudent members of society? Which are likely to go through the world with most reputation in trade, or (for the females) in courtship, marriage, or any of the important situations of life?

The religious education of children is either something, or it is nothing. If it be the opinion that it is wholly unnecessary for the children of people of good trade or fortune, then it follows that riches have a something in them which we never discovered before; but riches are uncertain, and losses in trade may happen to reduce the best families to poverty. Which [illegible] under the pressure of contempt, sneering and all the accompanyments of the fallen state? A good art of playing whist, of playing the fiddle, or of carrying one's head high?—or a mind stored with that knowledge which will render any situation tolerable, if not comfortable; and comfortable, if not splendid? To these questions it is not very difficult to answer, but I leave your readers to answer for themselves.—My mind has been made up on the subject any time these *fifty years*.

Perhaps, by this time, some of your readers may suppose that I am a Methodist; but they are very much mistaken. I only contend for a little RATIONALITY in our method of educating our children. I really can have but a very indifferent opinion of that youth, who has been taught from his infancy, that *religion is only fit for poor people and servants*. Nor do we find that poor people or servants are of this opinion, as they, for the most part, closely copy their superiors.—And it is truly ridiculous to hear the mistress scolding the servant for having stept out to take a walk on Sunday evening, when she, the master, and whole family, have been a mile from home at a card party the whole evening. We very often find, that while *quadrille* is going on in the *parlour*, *snip snap snorum* is employing the attention of the *kitchen*; and all the idleness and vicious habits of card playing on Sundays as naturally pass from the *parlour* to the *kitchen*, from the *master* to the *servants*, as *cast off* cloaths do—and who can blame the servants? What master can reprobate that which he practises himself? He cannot say it is wrong, vicious, immoral, or irreligious, because he then condemns himself—and if he says it is *ill timed*, he ought to reflect that servants, with such an *example* before them, will always find *time* enough to copy it. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

AN OLD GENTLEMAN.

LLOYD's LIST, ——*Sept.* 21.

A Veſſel from Cowes to Quebec is loſt at Seaton, off the iſland of Cape Breton, ſuppoſed the White, Captain Bill.

The Jenny, Holland, from Barbadoes, arrived at Lancaſter, was run on ſhore by the pilot coming up the river, ſhip and cargo much damaged.

The Grenville, M'Arthur, from Grenada to London, got on ſhore in coming out of Grenville Bay, and muſt unload to repair.

The Vrow Tiabeta, Sanders, from Liverpool to Bremin, was wrecked the 16th inſtant near Boulogne.

The General Elliot tranſport, arrived at Halifax, parted with the Lord Shelburn, Woodcock, Leighton, Stamp, and Lord Mulgrave, ——, for Quebec, the 13th of July, near Newfoundland, all well.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 2.—France, 1.—Liſbon, 2.—Jamaica, 1. New-York, 1.—Jamaica, 1.—Leeward Iſlands, 1.

Due—Ireland, 1.—Holland, 1—Flanders, 1.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *Sept.* 21.

Ferrara, Aug. 6. We learn from Fraſcati, that the Cardinal York has been attacked with a violent fever, accompanied by vomitings. They expect with impatience the advice of the phyſicians who have been called in to his aſſiſtance.

Stockholm, Aug. 14. The general diſcounting Bank, eſtabliſhed by an edict of the King, bearing date the 13th of laſt April, and which ought to have opened the 1ſt of the next month, gave notice that it would open this day. They will allow 3 per cent. for money lodged there, and lend upon ſecurities at 4 per cent.

Hamburgh, Aug. 24. By letters from Cronſtadt we learn, that ſeven ſhips of war, of which four are of the line, are expected to arrive there from Archangel.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has given orders for a maritime voyage to the Eaſt Indies. The object of this voyage is to eſtabliſh a commercial intercourſe with that part of the world, and it is her Majeſty's intention to ſend out an hiſtoriographer, an aſtronomer, a botaniſt, and a draftſman; the Sieur Pallas is to make choice of theſe men of genius.

Frankfort, Aug. 31. Letters from Mentz adviſe, that they will proceed on the 3d of next month to the ſolemn election of the Baron de Dhalberg, in quality of Coadjutor of that biſhoprick. This prelate will unite, in his perſon, the Archbiſhopriek of Mentz, and the two biſhopricks of Worms and Conſtance.

Copenhagen, Auguſt 14. On occaſion of the return of the Prince Royal, the Queen Dowager is returned to this capital, where ſhe dined laſt week, with the King and Prince at the palace of Frederickſburg.

On the 4th inſtant, there was launched here a new ſhip of 74 guns, called the Zealandt; another veſſel of the ſame rate is ordered to be immediately laid on the ſame ſtocks.

A Ruſſian ſquadron, compoſed of two ſhips of 74 guns, one of 66 guns, a frigate of 32, and two ſtore-ſhips of 24 guns each, under command of the Sieur de Meltickoffe, entered this port the 1ſt inſtant, in eighteen days from Archangel.

Franckfort on the Oder, Aug. 18. On the 11th of the preſent month, there was a ſolemn inauguration of the monument, raiſed to perpetuate the heroic [illegible] death of the late Duke Leopold with a baſe of 16 feet. On the pedeſtal is a group of figures, the three principal of which are, Humanity, Courage, and Humility. There is a buſt of the duke in white marble, well executed; and on the ſurrounding tablets are the Duke's age and titles. A figure, expreſſing the God of the Order, is ſeen in an attitude expreſſive of his grief and regret for the cauſe of the accident. The whole well executed.

Madrid, Aug. 25. The attention of our Court to the Republic of Holland has been rouſed by a declaration which the Pruſſian Miniſter at this court has made the laſt week to our miniſtry. This declaration is the ſame as that which has been made to the other Courts of Europe by the different miniſters of the Court of Berlin. It is in ſubſtance, "That the King of Pruſſia has reſolved to march into the duchy of Cleves a body of troops, in order to obtain more eaſily the ſatisfaction which he demands from the [illegible], reſpecting what his Pruſſian Majeſty calls an inſult offered to his ſiſter, conſort to the Prince of Orange." It is thought that this threat to the Republic will not be attended to with indifference. The Gazette of Madrid gives us clearly to underſtand that our miniſtry make a very great difference between the rights of a free people, and thoſe of a perſon of the blood royal, but who, in other reſpects, is only the firſt citizen of the republic, and the wife of the firſt miniſter of ſtate, which is itſelf a ſovereign. The note of the Pruſſian Miniſter has not made the expected impreſſion.

Since the indiſpoſition with which his Majeſty was troubled a few weeks ago at a hunting party, his health has not been reſtored; his ſtrength appears to diminiſh, and apprehenſions are entertained of his growing worſe. Our Court, however, is not inattentive to the critical ſtate of the affairs of Europe, and does not obſerve with indifference that certain powers meddle openly in the affairs of Holland, without having any right either from alliance, or any other claim, to interfere in their troubles.—The declaration made by M. Sandoz Rollin, the Pruſſian Miniſter, has excited attention more keenly, as it is believed, that although the Court of Berlin makes the oſtenſible proceedings, England is the ſecret cauſe of all the movements. In conſequence, our Miniſtry have intimated to the Court of London, that if France is forced to enter into a war relative to the affairs of Holland, the family engagements between the two powers would be fulfilled by Spain.

Bruſſels, Sept. 10. The preliminaries demanded by the Emperor have thrown the Brabanters and all the inhabitants of the neighbouring provinces into conſternation. Such peremptory orders cannot appeaſe the minds, where a ferment has ſo long reigned; the momentary calm which the accounts from ſome of the deputies have produced, may be eaſily and quickly ſucceeded by a ſtorm.

The States declare, that the preliminaries demanded by the Emperor are contrary to the fundamental laws of their conſtitution, and that it is impoſſible for them to give the means directly or indirectly for the reſtitution he demands, and to conſent to any ſubſidy for the profit of the Sovereign, until the infringements made are redreſſed; laſtly, they announce, that if the execution of the preliminaries demanded by his Majeſty occaſion any diſorder or tumult, the States nor the nation cannot in any way be reſponſible.

From the above it may be ſeen with what prudent reſerve the States act, and how firm they are to the plan of conduct they have adopted. They fear, that by acceding to the preliminary articles, the Belgic conſtitution may receive a mortal wound; and they are on guard againſt every ſurpriſe. One of the two parties muſt yield; whether it will be the Emperor or the States, time alone muſt decide.

Bruxelles, Sept. 11. This day was publiſhed the following declaration of the Emperor and King, for all the Belgic provinces, concerning the police, and maintenance of good order.

"The extraordinary meaſures to maintain the good order and the police, which the late embarraſſments have occaſioned, being no longer neceſſary to fulfil theſe objects at preſent, and their continuation in conſequence being [illegible] to the ſovereign dignity, as likewiſe the particular demonſtrations which have been uſed during the ſaid embarraſſments; his Majeſty, on the advice of his Lieutenant-Governor, and Captain-General of the Low Countries, *ad interim*, declares as follows:

1ſt, That there be employed for maintaining of good order and the police, only the legal corporations, and ſuch number of individuals which the Magiſtrates may judge neceſſary for that purpoſe, according to the circumſtances, where they find the reſpective towns want a reinforcement to its police, after the uſual manner in ſuch caſes well underſtood to theſe corporations, and conformably to the intentions made known in the 4th article of our Royal diſpatch of the 16th Auguſt 1787, reſpecting the form and exiſtence of the demonſtrations to be conformable to their ancient ſtatutes, regulations, and cuſtoms.

2d, The ordinances which prohibit the wearing of any diſtinctive military tokens are to be ſtrictly obſerved; the individuals only who belong to the legal corporations are to have authority, in their functions, to bear ſuch marks, or diſtinctive tokens, as are authoriſed by the ancient ſtatutes and cuſtoms of the ſaid corporations.

3d, The Magiſtrates of the reſpective towns are, as ſoon as poſſible, to take ſuch meaſures as are neceſſary, conformable to the firſt article for ſubſtituting other means in lieu of the corporations aforeſaid, which corporations are in conſequence to ceaſe, and all ſuch corporations are equally to ceaſe in the Flat Country.

4th, They muſt abſtain from wearing any diſtinctive marks, ſuch as cockades and others, which they have introduced for ſome time paſt, and offenders againſt this order are to be condemned to pay a fine of ten crowns for each offence.

His Majeſty directs and orders all thoſe to whom it belongs to [illegible] at Bruxelles, under the Privy Seal of his Majeſty, the 28th Auguſt 1787.

DE REUL.

In conſequence of the foregoing, the Government ſent to Ghent a copy thereof, but the lower people not paying any reſpect to it, the Magiſtrate of that town has publiſhed another audience in his name to explain the meaning of the above; this curious piece will come next poſt.

The Government have alſo ſent it to Brabant, but the Council of that place have not yet thought proper to publiſh it, alledging they are afraid of freſh tumults.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Albany, May 3. The following order of the Governor of Quebec, for opening a commercial intercourſe between the United States and that Province, was handed us by a gentleman from Fort-George, on Saturday laſt.

GUY LORD DORCHESTER,

Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec, &c. &c.

To Thomas Ainſley, Eſq; Collector, and Thomas Scott, Eſq; Comptroller, and others, Officers of the Cuſtoms of the Province of Quebec.

(L. S.) It being repreſented to me that a commercial intercourſe may be carried on between this province and the neighbouring ſtates, to the advantage of this province and of Great Britain, under certain reſtrictions, by land, and the inland navigation, on the route and communication through Lake Champlain.

You are accordingly authoriſed and required (until ordinances can be made for the more fully regulating the ſaid inland trade with the neighbouring ſtates) to prevent the free importation, by that route, of maſts, yards, bowſprits, ſpars, oak or pine plank, boards, futtocks, ſhip timber, hoops, ſtaves, ſhingles, clapboards, or any other ſort of lumber, pitch, tar, turpentine, tallow, or any kind of naval ſtores, hemp, flax, and their ſeeds, wheat, rye, Indian corn, peas, beans, potatoes, rice, oats, barley, and all other ſpecies of grain, horſes, neat cattle, ſheep, hogs, poultry, and all other ſpecies of live ſtock, and live proviſions, and whatever elſe is the growth of the ſaid ſtates.

You are alſo authoriſed and required, to permit the free importation from this province, into ſaid ſtates, or either of them, of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of this province, or of any other the dominions of Great Britain, and furs, and peltries of every kind excepted.

And you and the ſeveral officers concerned, are at the ſame time ſtrictly charged and ordered, in all things, to conform yourſelves to the act of Parliament, granting authority to his Majeſty for iſſuing his Royal order in council, for regulating the trade between the dominions of Great Britain and the United States of America, and to the order and directions contained in his Majeſty's orders in Council, reſpecting all importations into this province by ſea, and to cauſe the ſeveral laws made for the preventing the bringing any foreign rum or ſpirits, or (except from Great Britain) any goods or manufactures of any foreign European country, or of Aſia, into this province, or any other of the Britiſh Provinces and colonies to be duly and effectualy enforced.

Given under my hand, and ſeal at arms, at the Caſtle of St Lewis, at Quebec, the 18th of April, in the 27th year of his Majeſty's reign, and in the year of our Lord 1787.

(Signed) DORCHESTER.

By his Excellency's command,

HENRY MOTZ, Sec'ry.

A true copy, HENRY POPE.

LONDON, ——*Sept.* 21.

The French Secretary being at the Levee on Wedneſday, makes much againſt the report of his having delivered a Reſcript on Saturday laſt; as it is not uſual for the Corps Diplomatique Members to go to Court after ſuch an occurrence.

There are at this time ſix of the King's meſſengers abſent on the Continent, &c. an occurrence which very rarely happens in time of war.

On Tueſday evening two meſſengers were ſent off from the Secretary of State's Office for the Courts of Berlin and Verſailles; their diſpatches were ſuppoſed to be of a very intereſting and ſecret nature, as the uſual attendance of the clerks of the Council was diſpenſed with, and Mr Pitt took on himſelf the trouble and precaution of writing and ſealing the contents.

Yeſterday morning, one of the King's meſſengers was ſent off from Lord Sydney's office to Dublin, with the king's proclamation for a further prorogation of the parliament of that kingdom, whoſe laſt prorogation expires on Tueſday next.

Wedneſday, a rumour was current on the Stock Exchange, that Mr Pitt had written a letter to the Weſt India merchants, deſiring to know at what preciſe time they expected the homeward bound fleet, that in caſe of neceſſity a convoy might be appointed. This, together with the critical ſituation of affairs, for the moment, contributed again to the fall of ſtocks, and they accordingly tumbled one per cent. ——This very groſs and improbable rumour, however, had its effect. Stocks fell to 69 3-4ths. But, before the cloſe, they got up again a little above 70.

Stocks have fallen 8 per cent. during the laſt two months.

There is to be no inſtallation at Windſor, till the return of Prince William Henry and Prince Edward to England. The other princes are alſo expected to be preſent whenever it happens.

The King of Sardinia is dangerouſly ill of a fever.

By yeſterday's Liſbon mail we learn, that the diſpute between the Courts of Portugal and Spain, relative to the detention of dollars to a conſiderable amount by the latter, is amicably ſettled.

On Tueſday two mails arrived from Ireland, which were thus announced at Lloyd's coffeehouſe, "This day one mail arrived from *Ireland*, and another from *Waterford*."

A Court of Directors was held by adjournment at the Eaſt India Houſe on Wedneſday, to receive the reports of the cargoes of the Earl of Oxford and Ponſborne Eaſt Indiamen lately arrived, and on other buſineſs.

Yeſterday morning news was received at the India Houſe of the ſafe arrival of the Company's ſhips Middleſex and Europa—theſe are the laſt ſhips expected to arrive for ſome time the ſhips York, Earl Mansfield, and Royal Biſhop were to be diſpatched from Canton in March laſt.

Same afternoon about two o'clock, the Purſer of the Ponſborne came to the Eaſt India Houſe with an account of that ſhip's ſafe arrival off the Iſle of Wight, the 18th inſt.

The Ponſborne left St Helena, in company with the Middleſex, the 3d of July laſt; and the Europa ſailed from thence, the 8th following.

Mr Dallas arrived in town on Tueſday, to attend a conſultation of the lawyers engaged in the Defence of Mr Haſtings. This young Counſellor has made himſelf maſter of the ſubject. His oratorical powers are well known, and the late Governor General is ſaid to put the utmoſt confidence in that gentleman's abilities.

Wedneſday morning his Majeſty came to Buckingham-houſe from Windſor, where he arrived at half paſt eleven, and was met by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, General Trelawny, Captain Freemantle, &c.—when two ſerjeants, a corporal, and a drummer, in their new uniforms, were ſhewn to his Majeſty, and highly approved of.—His Royal Highneſs has likewiſe recommended to have the firelocks much lighter than thoſe uſed at preſent;—in fact, the Duke's regiment is to undergo a thorough reformation, both as to uniforms, accoutrements, and exerciſe.

On Tueſday the Lord Mayor, Sir William Plomer, and Mr Alderman Croſby, ſat at St Margaret's Hill, for the purpoſe of licenſing public houſes, and other places of public reſort, ſituated in that part of the borough of Southwark over which the city of London claims a juriſdiction, when, lo! to the aſtoniſhment of the whole world, and in direct contradiction to the ſentiments of the county Magiſtrates, his Lordſhip, like a *true guardian of the morals of the youth* of the city of London and its vicinity, ordered the licenſe of the Dog and Duck, that *ſeminary of true religion and uſeful learning*, to be renewed, but under conditions preſcribed by folly and accepted by neceſſity "that it "ſhall not in future be opened on Sundays." Mr Alderman Croſby's oppoſition to the above meaſure was manly, ſenſible, and ſpirited, and worth the thanks and gratitude of every father and maſter of a family round the metropolis.

The above furniſhes the happieſt panegyric on the late proclamation, and affords a ſtriking proof of a ready compliance with his Majeſty's wiſhes!

Wedneſday, orders were ſent down to Woolwich for another hulk to be got ready for the reception of the convicts as ſoon as the ſeſſion is over at the Old Bailey, Newgate being ſo much crowded with priſoners, that they are fearful it may bring on ſome diſorders.

The Secretary at War has ordered the muſter-rolls of all the regiments in the ſervice to be immediately examined, to aſcertain the exact number of men borne and muſtered.

An expreſs has been ſent to Hanover, ſaid to contain orders for the troops to hold themſelves in readineſs for marching at a moment's warning.

Thoſe who pretend to have heard the whiſpers of men in the ſecret, aver, that although the Cabinet are unanimous in going to war, if it cannot be avoided without ſacrificing the Dutch to the French, yet they are not a little embarraſſed, and veer between doubts and heſitation. The war, if any, is of a ſpecies new to the preſent reign, as its purpoſe is to preſerve the balance of power, which would be entirely on the ſide of the French, ſhould they prevail againſt the ariſtocracy of the Republic.

In caſe of a war, it is confidently aſſerted, that the Marquis of Lanſdown will hold an oſtenſible place in Adminiſtration, to which his acquaintance with Continental affairs, and the intrigues of ſeveral Courts, not a little entitle him. In theſe reſpects, he was the pupil of the great Chatham.

Conſiderable bets have been made on the queſtion, war or peace? but the odds are in favour of war.

Europe preſents a ſingular ſcene at this time. An actual war in no place, and yet every country on the eve of being involved in one. France and Spain, and the democratic party in Holland, againſt Britain, the Stadtholder, and the ariſtocratic party, and Pruſſia—And Ruſſia againſt the Porte. The Emperor either againſt the Porte, or his own Flemiſh ſubjects; or, as ſome think, to ſide with France in the general conteſt.

If, ſays a correſpondent, we are after all drawn into a war with France, there are many more circumſtances in our favour than were in the former war. In that we fought ſingly the combined fleets and armies of France, Spain, Holland, and America, with every diſadvantage of ignorance and miſmanagement at home.—In this we have Pruſſia and the majority of the Seven Provinces on our part, and a cauſe which cannot fail to be popular the more it is known. Our reſources too, both of men and money, are infinitely ſuperior to that of any other nation, in ſpite of the failure occaſioned by the laſt war, in the courſe of which France had the art to ſever America from us, without deriving one ſingle advantage from it.

The Dutch Journaliſts hold forth to the patriots, that the Engliſh Miniſter may be depended on to favour their cauſe; and that he had declared, that not a man ſhall be ſent, with his conſent, to ſupport the Stadtholder; and lies there, as well as here, are ſeldom too groſs for belief.

Soon after the levee broke up on Wedneſday, it was currently reported at the weſt end of the town, that Parliament would meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs early in the month of November.

The long liſt of Dutch ſhips of war, given in ſome of the papers, ſpecifying their names, number of guns, &c. and which are now ſaid to be ready for ſea, ſeems to be copied from an old Dutch almanack in a former war, as we are well aſſured by a perſon who has opportunities of knowing the fact, that their High Mightineſſes would find great difficulty in equipping 12 ſail of the line in three months.

Orders have been ſent to Capt. Chriſtian, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Coloſſus, of 74 guns, fitting out at Woolwich, to proceed directly to Spithead, without ſtopping at the Nore. Orders which are never given but in time of war.

In order to man the above ſhip, a party of marines are to embark from the Chatham diviſion, and the officers at the ſeveral rendezvous in town, are directed to ſend ſuch men as they may raiſe for the fleet in general, on board the Coloſſus, inſtead of the Scipio.

We are not to omen of the approaching war between the Porte and Ruſſia, from the events of the laſt. In the concluding campaign, the Turks gained ſeveral advantages over Count Romanzow, in conſequence of having adopted the European diſcipline—and that diſcipline they have ſince practiſed. In the artillery and engineer department, they are moſt deficient.

Our politics muſt take a very different turn from what they had in the laſt Ruſſian war. The partition of Poland has made Ruſſia too formidable—and her co-operation in the Armed Neutrality, has given a freſh inſtance of the want of gratitude and attachment among nations. It is now our intereſt to obſerve a perfect neutrality between the two contending powers—and nothing ſhould engage us to violate it, but too great ſucceſs on the part of Ruſſia—which might be more fatal, than even the ambition of France, to the liberties of Europe.

The laſt war between Ruſſia and the Turks broke out in 1769, and in the month of Auguſt of the ſucceeding year happened the memorable engagement in the Mediterranean between the Ruſſian and Turkiſh fleets; in which the latter loſt eleven of their capital ſhips, from 58 to 80 guns, beſides others, moſt of which were burnt or ſunk during the action, which laſted the greater part of two days, and was attended with prodigious carnage.

Wedneſday Count Orloff, a Ruſſian nobleman, who arrived in town on Friday laſt, and has already had a conference with the Cabinet Miniſters, was introduced to his Majeſty at St James's. His buſineſs is ſaid to be of a very intereſting and political nature.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from Jamaica, brought to Falmouth by the Tankerville packet in 64 days; a mail from the Leeward Iſlands, brought to ditto by the Lord Hyde packet in 41 days; a mail from New York, brought to ditto by the Carteret packet in 46 days; and a mail from Liſbon, brought to ditto by the Hanover packet in 16 days.

A letter from Corke has the following article: On the 8th inst. arrived in the Cove the General Gates, Captain M'Carty, with several families on board from Boston, where they went about two years ago in order to settle, but finding that there was likely to be no end to the confusions in that country, that neither their property nor persons were safe, and no trade stirring, they hired the above vessel to bring them and their effects back to their native country.

There is now living in a small village called Field Fold, (about one mile east of Rochdale) which contains only twelve houses, the following persons: —James Dawson, aged 95 years; his wife, 75; Robert Whitworth, 90; Mary Wrigly, 85; Elisabeth Sock, 86; Grace Clegg, 74; Edmund Beach, 86; who, in May 1786, had been a servant at Belfield Hall 57 years; John Mills 79, and Ralph Harrison 72, two labourers. The whole amount of their ages, 591 years.

A very curious discovery engages the learned world at present. It is said that *Monsieur de Guignes*, who understands Chinese perfectly well, has discovered that the Chinese characters and Egyptian hieroglyphics are the same. As those characters are mentioned by *Herodotus*, the oldest historian, to be undecypherable when he was in Egypt, this discovery, if it be well founded, must throw a curious light upon the most ancient records that time can boast.

The Blenheim Theatricals are at length finally settled.—The time of opening the 19th of October. —The pieces chosen are, *False Delicacy*—*Who's the Dupe?*—*The Lyar*—and *The Guardian*.

The Company are, Lord Charles Spencer—his two Sons,—Lord Henry Spencer—Lord William Russel—Mr Edgecombe—The Lady Spencers, Miss Pigott, and Miss Pechell.

The Postmasters General have given orders, that, for the future, the American packet, that carries the monthly mails to New York, shall, during the months of March, April, and till October, carry a mail to Halifax; and during the same period, the packet is to call in her way home at Halifax; but not during the winter months.

The packet-boats which Government employ in the intercourse between this country and Lisbon, New York, the Leeward Islands, Halifax, and Jamaica, are on the establishment which follows:

Their number is 22;—that is, when the Shelburne, which was lost, is supplied by any other.

Their tonnage is from 200 to 300 tons.—There is one vessel only below 200 tons burthen.

Their crew are 30 men.

The allowance for these men is 8½d. per man each day—and throughout the year; notwithstanding the employment be but half the year, or less.

The officers allowance is 2 s. per head, each day.

In war, for ammunition, Government allowed 800 l. a year to each ship.

The amount of expence on each ship, is to be averaged at about 3200 l. a year.

The reform proposed by Government—is to this effect—

1st. To reduce the tonnage of the ships—to make the burthen 150 tons, or a little less.

2d. To reduce the crew to 15 or 20 men—And,

3d. To reduce the rate of allowance, when the ship's company are not on service.

The amount of expences saved on this reform, will be 15,000 l. a year.

The officers pay, and the men at 22 s. per month, to continue as before.

Such, and so commendable is the plan—it is now under official examination, and will probably take place at the end of the Christmas quarter.

By a late survey of the New Forest in Hampshire, it appears that there are upwards of ninety-eight thousand acres of land contained in it—it may naturally be supposed that such a vast tract of land would sell for an immense sum, but there are claims which must first be got rid of—such as right of commonage, digging of turf and peat, and cutting wood—and not a few, have a right "to feed on the bucks that feed on the plain."—When these claims are purchased, it is more than probable, that the whole sum the forest will sell for, would not half satisfy the desires of the claimants.

There is but a small quantity of good timber, owing to the holly and white thorn which is suffered to grow to feed the deer—its black sandy soil is unfavourable for oaks, but very proper for the growth of Scotch and spruce firs, the larch and birch trees—and it is very probable, with the shelter of firs, oaks might be planted to great advantage.

On the 17th of May last, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the ship Two Sisters, belonging to Liverpool, having on board 500 slaves, from Bonny, bound to the Havannah, being between Porto Plata and the Old Cape, 12 leagues distant from the shore, having all her sails set, and proceeding on her voyage, she had the misfortune to be overtaken by a heavy squall of wind, which taking her a broadside, turned her keel out, and her port holes being open, she went down almost immediately; but the steward and five sailors having been previously fortunate enough to get into the small boat, which was also nearly full of water, and having emptied it, with the assistance of a negro sailor, and one of the slaves, they abandoned both the ship and the shallop belonging to her, the latter of which was full of slaves and some of the crew, not having it in their to render those on board the ship any assistance. The next day, being destitute of every necessary, they providentially fell in with a Spanish schooner, the Captain of which very humanely took them all on board his vessel, and on the 20th put them into an American brig bound to the Cape. It is supposed, the unhappy people on board the shallop must all have perished.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Sept. 19.

"Arrived the Good Intent, Brooks, from Milford. Captain Brooks says, that early on Sunday morning last, being off the Lizard with a strong gale at S. and a heavy sea running, he was run foul of by a large sloop, which took him in the midship part of his vessel with great violence; the sloop carried away her bowsprit, and, in less than ten minutes after the vessels were clear of each other, the sloop disappeared, and Captain Brooks is afraid she foundered, and every person perished.

"A boat, with five men belonging to the Squirrel revenue-vessel, of Lsone, was, on Monday night last, upset in Wither Bay, within this port, and every person perished."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Sept. 4.

"General Tauchstein is set off post haste with great expedition into Hungary, to muster all the forces that can possibly be raised in that quarter. He will be followed by several other military officers, as soon as possible. Great events are daily expected on that side the empire. Barges are now daily sending down the Danube with men, ammunition, forage, &c. for the several garrisons."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 12.

"All tumult here has ceased;—indeed it could not be otherwise;—twelve thousand men in arms, which are in Paris and its neighbourhood, are sufficient for ever to preserve order and tranquillity in this city. The king published an edict this morning, in which he has declared the resolutions taken by the Parliament of Paris, by refusing to register the stamp and land-tax, null and illegal:—notwithstanding which, it is determined, that neither tax shall take place, and that the parliament will, in a few days, be recalled to Paris."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 14.

"Orders are just now dispatched to Toulon, for the immediate equipment of some men of war, intended as a fleet of observation in the Mediterranean. We cannot tell the exact strength: but they are to consist of seven or eight ships, most of them it is understood of the line. This extraordinary order is certainly in consequence of some great events now just coming into birth."

Extract of a letter from Elsineur, August 22.

"Yesterday passed the Sound, five Russian men of war from Archangel; three of them are new ships of the line, but they are armed en flute, and are carrying some large timbers to Cronstadt, for the finishing some ships now on the stocks there. A Russian squadron is daily expected to arrive in the Baltic."

Original Anecdote. A young man who has since made a conspicuous figure in the fields of Literary Controversy, made an accidental visit to some friends who resided near the university. He thought it necessary to shew, that his education was not bestowed on him in vain, and that an academical system of life had given him "an unlimited command over the most beautiful figures of speech." He contradicted every thing, disputed every thing, undertook to prove every thing. In the maze of this metaphorical confusion, a pretty servant maid entered the room. She caught his attention, and he enquired her name. He was told it was Patience. "Her coming (resumed my gentleman) was exceedingly apropos; for I was going to explain my sentiments of the Stoick system, of which, you know, Patience, under all pain and difficulty, was the basis." He proceeded, in the ardour and pride of argument, to assert that Patience was a jewel, &c. &c. At dinner time, the young man was missing, and was long sought for in vain. At length, one of the servants came into the room very eagerly exclaiming, "Mr C— is coming. He is walking from the at the bottom of the orchard. I fancy he has been *trying our Patience*."

American Anecdote.—Not long since, amongst other articles of merchandize for the public auction at the Exchange in Philadelphia, was a quantity of oakum belonging to some British merchants who were standing by. A sailor passing, asked, "if that oakum was to be sold?" They replied in the affirmative.—"I believe it is English oakum," replied the sailor, taking some in his hand.—Yes, was the answer.—"D—n my eyes, said Jack, Old England has just got to what I always thought she would come to, *to pick oakum for America*."

The utility of deep crowned hats.—In consequence of a spirit of reformation that at present stops not at the gates of hospitals; at one of these on Sunday last, at the West end of the town, a spruce beau was detected, against the known rules of the same, in [illegible] manner [illegible] to his inamorato, the warmth of whose constitution, like that of the fisterhood, standing more in need of cool regimen that that which might inflame certain propensities. In short, the young gentleman (very likely as the dernier resort) had concealed a pigeon-pie in the crown of his hat. He had passed the ordeal of pocket-searching, and was ardently upon the point of entering the imaginary haram, when the porter, a gigantic fellow, clapped his hand upon his head in a kind of malicious approbation, and breaking the mass, bedewed the hero so liberally with gravy and confusion, before a number of spectators, that his hair being powdered, it rendered him so novel a spectacle, that his confusion was easier to be imagined than expressed.

PRICE of STOCKS, SEPT. 21.

Bank Stock, shut.	India Bonds, 79 s. prem.
New 4 per cent. 1777, shut, 91¼ a 92¼ for the opening.	South Sea Stock, —
	Old S. S. Ann. shut.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 106½ a 106 a 105¼.	New ditto, —
	1 per cent. 1751, —
3 per cent. red. shut.	New Navy and Victualling Bills, 2½ disc.
3 per cent. con. 70½ a 69½ a ¾.	Exch. Bills, 31 s. prem.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 12 s. 6 d. a 9 s. 6 d.
Long Ann. shut.	
30 Years Ann. 1778, shut.	Prizes, —
India Stock, —	Bank for —
3 per cent. India Ann. shut.	

WIND AT DEAL, SEPT. 20. S. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Lady Eleonora Dundas was safely delivered of a daughter at Quebec, the 23d of July last.

Upon Wednesday the 19th current, died, at his place of Edinglassie, in Strathdon, Alexander Stuart of Edinglassie, writer to the signet.

Saturday afternoon, Sir John Macpherson, late Governor General of Bengal, arrived at Dunn's hotel from London, and this morning set off for the North country.

The Roselle, Captain Liddle, from Jamaica, arrived at Leith yesterday.

Betwixt Saturday night and Sunday morning, the shop of a shoemaker, St Andrew's Street, New Town, was broke into, and money to the amount of about ten pounds Sterling, together with a few pairs of shoes, carried off. The way the thieves made their entry was by cutting out a pannel of the shop-door. This they are supposed to have effected by boring holes with a gimlet, close upon one another, all round the pannel, and afterwards cutting it out with a knife, or other sharp instrument. Since the New Town has been so much extended, it is surprising that no method is fallen upon for the protection of the property of the inhabitants in the night time, either by the City-guard, or by watchmen employed for the purpose.

Last night, or early this morning, a gentleman's house at the Grove, in the neighbourhood of this city, was broke into, when all the provisions, and every thing else in the larder, were carried off.—Now that the nights are lengthening is the proper time for these miscreants committing their depredations. It is, therefore, highly necessary, that every inhabitant should be more than ordinarily upon his guard, and by proper attention endeavour to counteract their nefarious purposes.

By all accounts received from England it appears that the corps there are, in general, much in the same situation as in this part of the country. There is great plenty of all sorts of grain; but the harvest is very backward, and more so in most places than in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. There is one happy circumstance with respect to the weather; we have had no frost to stop vegetation, or prevent the ripening of the later crops.

Several counterfeits of the new guineas have been discovered. They are of a paler colour than the real coinage, and full weight, being thicker in the middle part of the guinea.

We hear that at a general meeting of the merchants residing in the port of Newcastle, held the 15th of September instant, Mr Mayor in the chair,

A letter from Mr Rose, one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, to the Mayor, being read, it was, after some deliberation, resolved,

That the abolition of the fees of the officers of the customs, if followed by a tonnage duty, is inexpedient, and will be highly distressing to the merchants and ship-owners of this port, from the particular nature of their trade.

That if the fees now paid in this port remain as they are, it will not be necessary that Parliament should interpose in the regulation of them.

Lady Maxwell has opened two Sunday schools at Carlisle, chiefly for the benefit of the children belonging to Lady Glenorchy's chapel in that city.

We hear from Darlington, that at the late meeting which was held there by the Agriculture Society, for the county of Durham, the following rewards were adjudged, viz. to Mr Robert Colling, of Brampton, for the best cultivated farm, a silver cup, value ten guineas; Mr Cole, of Lumley Park, for the best wheat crop, a silver cup, value five guineas; and to Mr Charles Colling, of Kelton, for a piece of ground new laid to grass, three guineas; to Mr Hill, of Blackwell, for the best cow, three guineas; Mr Robert Colling, for the best heifer, one guinea; Mr Thomas Hutchinson, of Sockburn, for the best tup, three [illegible] and to William Best, a poor cottager, of Hett, for maintaining, [illegible] ting, and placing in service, the greatest number of legitimate children, (and he had ten), without assistance from his parish, four guineas. It is with high pleasure we have this opportunity of saying, that, at the above meeting, it was universally believed, there was as fine a shew of cows, heifers, and tups, as any other part of the kingdom is capable of producing; to such a height of improvement has the breed of cattle in that county arose since the institution of that laudable society, and to which no doubt it is entirely owing.

The master of a vessel, which came into Shields on Wednesday last, reports, that three days before his arrival there, he fell in with a ship, the captain of which informed him, that, on the 14th instant, the day he left Amsterdam, a very heavy discharge of artillery was heard at a distance. If this intelligence be [illegible] fact, we may expect some important information from that quarter. The city of Utrecht is only nineteen miles from Amsterdam.

Extract of a letter from Limerick, Sept. 17.

"The master of a vessel arrived here in seven days from Rotterdam, informs us, that the English flag is treated there with great disrespect, and that when he hoisted his, the guns of a frigate were pointed at him, which obliged him to haul it down."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

ALLOW me, through your paper, to address the Gentlemen of Perthshire, who are requested to meet soon at Perth, on account of a proposal for procuring an act of Parliament for imposing tolls on certain high-ways through that shire.

A turnpike law is a matter of serious concern to the county in general; and is a good or a bad thing according to circumstances. The hardship in it is not paying out money for getting a good road; for when that is the case, a carter can carry at least as much more weight upon his cart as will indemnify him for what he pays, and should rather reduce the price of carriage than enhance it. But the hardship is, when a toll is imposed which has not only to keep the road in repair, but also to make it. The road is so long in being made, that few of the people who pay at the beginning, when the road is yet a bad one, are alive by the time it is made a good one. I would, therefore, propose, that, before any toll is laid on, the gentlemen who apply for it should be obliged to shew their conviction of the utility of the measure, by advancing such a sum as will make the road a good one in a few years, not exceeding three or four. The propriety of their doing so is too obvious to need any explanation; and their conviction that the toll will pay all outlays, will dispel any doubts about the security for their money. It is equally obvious, that the direction of the line of road is a very principal thing to be attended to. It ought to be carried through as nearly on a level as possible; for the going a hundred or two hundred yards about, in every two or three miles, in order to keep the level, is a trifle when compared with going up and down a steep hill; as going down is equally hard upon a heavy-laden horse as going up, especially if the hill is steep. But as the proper line of road may often not please the fancy of a proprietor, he will certainly oppose it with all his might, because it is either in, or, perhaps, out of sight from his windows: for there are as many people who like to see a road, as there are who wish it out of sight: And if there is a window in a drawing-room, from which a public road happens to be seen, it will probably attract, at least, half of the people in the room.

When a line of road is to be changed, the general practice has been, to appoint a committee of the neighbours to inspect and report, to the next General Meeting of the shire, their opinion of the propriety of the alteration. These neighbours are either in friendship or at variance with the person who applies for the alteration: If they are in friendship, they are unwilling to disoblige their neighbour for the sake of a road which they, perhaps, seldom travel, although they see well enough that the alteration is against the public interest: And if they are at variance with this neighbour of theirs, they will either oppose him, right or wrong, or not attend the meeting of the committee at all. But a simple remedy appears easy to apply to this abuse, which is, to get gentlemen from a distance as unconnected as possible with the proprietors through whose estates the turnpike road is to go, and let these gentlemen then point out the most useful and properest line of road, without respect to what any proprietor would call spoiling his policy, which surely is but a very secondary matter compared with the good of the society; and when a poor carter pays for a good level road, it is surely inhumanity to lengthen it to him; for, perhaps, a whimsical conceit, especially to turn him up a hill.

There is another thing which I would recommend to the attention of the Meeting, that it is more than probable turnpike roads may soon be thought of as an object of taxation, when the Minister may be at a loss for ways and means. But this I do not mention for the purpose of discouraging the humour for turnpike roads in general, but only that both sides of the argument, for and against turnpikes, may be well weighed before the measure is rashly gone into.

If these things are well attended to, I flatter myself it will take away every cause of complaint against the proposed turnpike act. V.

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

				Ther.	Bar.
Saturday,	*Sept.* 22.	8 o'clock,	P. M.	54	29.95
Sunday,	—— 23.	8 ——	A. M.	53	29.30
		8 ——	P. M.	55	29.35
Monday,	—— 24.	8 ——	A. M.	53	29.40

PRICES of GRAIN at HADDINGTON, Sept. 21.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	23 s. 0 d.	21 s. 0 d.	18 s. 0 d.
Barley,	18 0	17 0	15 0
Oats,	15 0	13 6	12 0
Peafe,	— 0	— 0	— 0

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH.

Betty, Cuming, from Bo-ness, for Glasgow, sundries.

18. London, Anderson, from London, with goods.

19. Christian the 7th, Fasland, from Mandale, with timber.
Charming Nelly, Ogilvie, from Dundee, with grain.

Whale Oil and Whale Bone.

ON Saturday the 29th current, will be exposed to public SALE, at the Warehouse of Henry Swinton,

About 30 Tons WHALE OIL, and about two Tons WHALE BONE; to be set up in different lott, as purchasers may incline.

Grangemouth, Sept. 24. 1787.

A Furnished Lodging to Let,

At Bathfield, betwixt Leith and Newhaven,

WELL accommodated for Sea-Bathing, upon the left hand of the first storey.

Enquire at Thomas Martin, writer at Mr Lumsdaine's, New Street, Edinburgh, or at Mr Bonnar the proprietor.

INTIMATION

To the CREDITORS of the deceased JAMES WATSON, Wright at Canonmills.

I Watson, having now recovered the said deceased James and effects which can be made effectual, do hereby intimate to the whole creditors, immediately to lodge the vouchers of their respective debts in the hands of William Buchan, writer to the signet, with oaths of verity thereon, that a scheme of division may be made up.—As the whole funds will be divided among the creditors, on or before the 20th October next, such creditors as fail to produce their interests will be cut out.

By order of the Trustees for the Turnpike Roads within the county of Edinburgh.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the said Trustees intend to apply to Parliament, during the ensuing Session, by petition, for the following purposes.

1mo, For the introduction of broad wheels into the said county, by making broad wheels subject to a lesser, and narrow wheels to a higher Toll, than they pay at present.

2do, For the erection of a Toll Bar somewhere on the great road from Edinburgh to the extremity of the county by Musselburgh, passing through the parishes of South Leith, Duddingston, and Inveresk.

3tio, For an augmentation of their funds, either by an increase of the present Tolls, or removing the exemptions entirely or in part granted to certain articles and commodities by the 24th and 28th of his late Majesty King George II. and the 4th of the reign of his present Majesty.

4to, For the explaining such parts of the act of the 24th year of the reign of his Majesty King George II. as relates to Toll being paid for lime and manure within this county, or going from the same into other counties.

5to, For the erection of a Sunday's Toll on the roads leading from the city of Edinburgh and town of Leith to the Sands of Leith and Musselburgh, and for placing bars on Sundays cross such roads in the vicinity of Leith as shall be thought necessary for rendering the collection of the Sunday's toll more easy and effectual; as also for erecting a Toll somewhere on the coast-road between Leith and Fregate Whins, and for making and keeping in repair the said coast-road passing through the parishes of St Cuthbert's, South Leith, and Duddingston.—And

Lastly, For enabling the Trustees of Cramond District to borrow the additional sum of Two Thousand Pounds sterling, upon the credit of the Tolls within that district.

SAM. MITCHELSON, Jun.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Sept. 22. Friendſhip, Ord, from Dantzick, with goods.
24. Martha, Robertſon, from Caithneſs, with grain.
John, Robertſon, from North Berwick, with meal and malt.
Attempt, Thornton, from Wiſbeach, with grain.
Van, Ranſom, from Cromer, with ditto.
Hall's Caſtle, Dunbar, from Riga, with goods.
Generous Mind, Young, from Dundee, with ditto.
Jean, Ferrier, from ditto, with ditto.
One ſloop with coals.

SAILED,

Helen, Higgans, for Hull, with goods.
Lovely Mary, Gordon, for London, with ditto.

FOR LONDON,

THE KINGSTON,

RICHARD GARDNER Maſter,

Now lying on the Birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will ſail from Leith Roads 3d October.

N. B. This veſſel ſails faſt, and has neat accommodation for paſſengers.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, 'Change hours; mornings and evenings on board; or at his houſe, Sheriff Brea.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

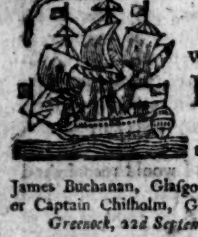
THE MARY,

JOHN HAY Maſter,

Is now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will ſail the 4th October 1787.

This veſſel is fitted up in the moſt elegant manner for the accommodation of paſſengers.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh; and at Mrs Hay's, Leith.



FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA,

THE BETTY,

A New Ship,

WILLIAM CHISHOLM Maſter,

IS now taking on board goods, and will ſail at fartheſt by the 20th October.

This ſhip has elegant accommodations for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage apply to James Buchanan, Glaſgow; to Hamilton, Garden, and Co. or Captain Chiſholm, Greenock.

Greenock, 22d September 1787.

FOR GIBRALTAR,

The Snow BETSEY,

DAVID VALENTINE Maſter,

Is now in the harbour of Montroſe, and will be ready to ſail by the 6th October next.

The Betſey is a fine new veſſel, about 130 tons, ſails remarkably faſt, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers, who will meet with the very beſt uſage.

For paſſage, apply to the maſter, or to John Beattie merchant, Montroſe.

To be SOLD by Private Contract,

A NEW VESSEL,

Building in the Carpenter's landing or building place of Mr Thomas Dixon, at Deptford, near Sunderland, in the county of Durham, now nearly finiſhed, and will be of the burthen of 90 tons, or thereabouts.

For further particulars, apply to the ſaid Mr Thomas Dixon.

PERTH SHIRE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That, beſides the roads which were formerly adverti[ſed], there is alſo an intention of applying to Parliament, for authority to erect a turnpike upon the road from Perth to Dunkeld, paſſing through the pariſhes of Perth, Redgorton, Moneydie, Auchtergaven, and Little Dunkeld.

JAMES PATON, Dep.

Perth, Sept. 21. 1787.

County of Linlithgow.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament, in their next ſeſſion, for leave to bring in a bill for putting under the ſeparate management of the truſtees of Linlithgowſhire, That part of the poſt-road from Edinburgh, between Carlowrie bridge and Linlithgow Bridge, leading through the pariſhes of Linlithgow, Eccleſmachin, Dalmeny, and Kirkliſton, with power to erect toll-bars, and levy tolls on other roads within the ſaid ſhire, leading through the foreſaid pariſhes and alſo, through the pariſhes of Borrowſtounneſs, Carriden, Abercorn, Queenſferry, Uphall, Livingſtone, Whitburn, Bathgate, and Torphichen.

And that the Convener intends to call a general meeting of the heritors of the ſaid county to lay before them the heads of a bill for carrying into execution the above purpoſe.

N. B. The Michaelmas Head Court of the county of Linlithgow falls to be held at Linlithgow upon Thurſday the 4th of October.

JAMES TAYLOR, Clerk.

AN INN TO SET OR SELL.

TO be SET or SOLD, That large DWELLING-HOUSE on the ſouth ſide of the high road paſſing through Kirkliſton, with the ſtables, garden, and other conveniencies, lately poſſeſſed by Lewis Young innkeeper.

Theſe ſubjects are in good repair, and commodiouſly ſituated eight miles from Edinburgh, on the well-frequented road leading weſt to Linlithgow, Falkirk, Stirling, Glaſgow, &c. and two miles to the ſouth of Queenſferry.

A purchaſer or tenant may enter to the premiſſes immediately. And for further particulars, apply to Robert Chapman, clerk of Queenſferry, or Bain Whyt, writer, Caſtle-hill, Edinburgh.—— Not to be reprated.

Sale of Lands in Roſs-ſhire.

To be SOLD by Public Roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 28th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon,

THE LANDS, lying in and about the towns of Fortroſe and Roſemarky, ſituated very pleaſantly along the bays of Fortroſe and Avoch, holding feu partly of the Magiſtrates of Fortroſe, and partly of Alexander Roſs, Eſq; of Cromarty. The free rent of theſe lands, converting 15 bolls 2 firlots of meal at ten merks per boll, amounts to 192 l. 7 s. 10 d. Sterling; and to encourage offerers, they are now to be expoſed at the upſet price of 4200 l. Sterling, being ſomewhat leſs than twenty-two years purchaſe.

If theſe lands are not ſold in whole, they will be expoſed in ſeparate lots or parcels.

Perſons intending to purchaſe, may in the meantime apply to Mr William Keith, accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain. Colquhoun Grant, writer to the ſignet, will ſhow the title-deeds, rental, and articles of roup.

Farms to Let in Forfarſhire.

TO be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas 1788,

BALGARROC, conſiſting of about 220 acres of haugh land, laying on the ſouthſide of the water of Eſk.

NETHERTON of Melgund, ſituated alſo on the ſouth ſide of the water of Eſk, conſiſting of about 190 acres, great part of which is haugh.

CROSSTOWN PUBIC-HOUSE and BREWSTEAD, with about 55 acres of land, all lying in the pariſh of Abermno.

James Webſter, baron officer at Melgund, will ſhow the farms.

Propoſals to be directed to Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. at Minto, by Hawick.

Offers not accepted of will be concealed.

EXCISE LICENSES.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 18th SEPT. 1787.

BY ſeveral acts of Parliament, ANNUAL LICENSES are required to be taken out and renewed, and certain duties thereon paid, by the following perſons, viz.

COMMON BREWERS of Small or Table Beer, (not being common brewers of ſtrong beer,) 1 l. each.

COMMON BREWERS of Strong Beer, who have brewed in the year ending the 5th of July preceding, not more than 1000 barrels, 1 l. 10 s. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 1000, and under 2000 barrels, 2 l. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 2000, and under 5000 barrels, 5 l. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 5000, and under 7500 barrels, 7 l. 10 s. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 7500, and under 10,000 barrels, 10 l. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 10,000, and under 20,000 barrels, 20 l. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 20,000, and under 30,000 barrels, 30 l. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 30,000, and under 40,000 barrels, 40 l. each.

Ditto, brewing yearly more than 40,000 barrels, 50 l. each.

Ditto, beginning after 5th July, 1 l. 10 s. each.

MALTSTERS, or Makers of Malt for ſale, who have made in the year ending the 23d of June preceding, not more than 50 quarters, 5 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 50, and under 100 quarters, 10 s.

Ditto, making yearly more than 100, and under 150 quarters, 15 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 150, and under 200 quarters, 1 l. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 200, and under 250 quarters, 1 l. 5 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 250, and under 300 quarters, 1 l. 10 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 300, and under 350 quarters, 1 l. 15 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 350, and under 400 quarters, 2 l. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 400, and under 450 quarters, 2 l. 5 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 450, and under 500 quarters, 2 l. 10 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 500, and under 550 quarters, 2 l. 15 s. each.

Ditto, making yearly more than 550 quarters, 3 l. each.

Ditto, beginning after 23d June, 5 s. each.

DISTILLERS from Grain, in the Highland Counties and places of Scotland, 1 l. per gallon of the content of their Stills.

DISTILLERS in other parts of Scotland, 1 l. 10 s. per gallon of the content of their Stills, if diſtilling from grain or other Britiſh materials;—2 l. 10 s. per gallon, where melaſſes or ſugar are uſed;—and 3 l. per gallon, where other foreign materials are uſed.

RECTIFIERS of SPIRITS, at the rate of a halfpenny per gallon of the contents of every ſtill, which ſhall have been in their poſſeſſion within the year preceding.

RETAILERS of SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, other than Aquavitæ, 2 l. 5 s. each.

Ditto, ſelling and retailing ſpirits in a houſe under the rent of 15 l.—2 l. 8 s. additional each.

Ditto, reſiding and retailing Spirits in a houſe at or above 15 l. and under 20 l. per annum of rent, 2 l. 16 s. additional each.

Ditto, reſiding and retailing Spirits in a houſe at or above 20 l. and under 25 l. per annum of rent, 3 l. 4 s. each.

Ditto, in a houſe at or above 25 l. and under 30 l. per annum of rent, 3 l. 12 s. each.

Ditto, in a houſe at or above 30 l. and under 40 l. per annum of rent, 4 l. each.

Ditto, in a houſe at or above 40 l. and under 50 l. per annum of rent, 4 l. 8 s. each.

Ditto, in a houſe at 50 l. or upwards, 4 l. 16 s. each.

BRANDY DEALERS, or perſons ſelling Brandy or other Spiritous Liquors, (not being retailers or rectifiers,) 5 l. each,

DEALERS in FOREIGN WINE, free of Exciſe duty.

TRADERS in, or VENDERS of *Coffee*, *Tea*, or *Chocolate*, 5 s. 6 d. each.

VENDERS of, or TRADERS in *Gold* or *Silver Plate*, 2 l. 6 s. each.

Ditto, ſelling any piece of Plate, in which [illegible] ounces or upwards, 5 l. 15 s. each.

AUCTIONEERS, or Sellers of Goods by Auction, 3 s. 9 d. each.

COACH-MAKERS, 1 l. each.

MAKERS of WAX CANDLES, or *Spermaceti Candles*, 5 l. each.

TRADERS in, or SELLERS of WAX CANDLES, or *Spermaceti Candles*, 5 s. each.

CHANDLERS, or Makers of Candles, (other than wax or ſpermaceti candles,) 1 l. each.

SOAP-MAKERS, 2 l. each.

PAPER-STAINERS, and PAPER MAKERS, 2 l. each.

CALICO-PRINTERS, and Printers Painters, or Stainers of Silks, Linens, Cottons, or Stuffs, 10 l each.

STARCH-MAKERS, 5 l. each.

WIRE-DRAWERS, 2 l. each.

TANNERS in Scotland, 2 l. 10 s. each.

TAWERS, 1 l. each.

DRESSERS of HYDES and SKINS in OIL, 2 l. each.

CURRIERS, 2 l. each.

MAKERS of VELLUM or PARCHMENT, 1 l. each.

GLASS MAKERS, for every Glaſs-houſe, 10 l. each.

MAKERS of MEAD for ſale, 1 l. each.

MAKERS of any kind of SWEETS (except Mead) for ſale, 5 l. each.

MAKERS of VINEGAR for ſale, 10 l. each.

In purſuance of the before-mentioned ſtatutes, ſuch Licenſes will be given out, or renewed, on application and payment of the duty for the ſame, at the Chief Office of Exciſe in Edinburgh, and by the ſeveral Collectors and Supervifors of Exciſe throughout Scotland, within their reſpective collections and diſtricts, except thoſe for diſtillers in the low counties, which are to be had at the Licenſe Office in Edinburgh.

And public notice of theſe acts is hereby given, that all concerned may avoid proſecutions, which muſt be commenced againſt them for the PENALTIES incurred by making, manufacturing, or dealing in any of the commodities before mentioned, without firſt taking out a Licenſe for that purpoſe, and renewing the ſame annually.

By order of the Commiſſioners.

JOHN THOMSON, } Secretaries.
ADAM PEARSON, }

A Remarkable Inſtance of the Efficacy of

ADAMS's SOLVENT,

FOR THE STONE AND GRAVEL.

MRS Miller, No. 28, Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, London, was taken ill of the gravel above ten years ago, which at length became the ſtone. She was then adviſed to ſoap, lime water, and the other uſual lithontriptics of that time, which produced no good effect whatever, for ſhe grew worſe and worſe, and was at laſt told that the only relief muſt be found in the knife. Dreadful as this alternative was, ſhe conſented to be cut, and J. Gunning, Eſq; ſurgeon of St George's, performed the operation with ſuch APPARENT ſucceſs, that, after extracting one ſtone as large as a hen's egg, and another of the ſhape and ſize of a Windſor bean, ſhe was able to walk about. Now, as the ſtones were unbroken, ſhe was flattered with the hopes of a perfect releaſe from the excruciating tortures of this diſorder, and from the ſufferings which ſhe cannot with propriety deſcribe in this public manner. Theſe hopes, however, proved illuſive; for her conſtitution was ſo diſpoſed to form calculous concretions, that in a ſhort time ſhe was ſenſible of a new accumulation, and all her former ſufferings returned with a hopeleſs proſpect of further relief. About eighteen months after this, when the ſtone had got to a conſiderable ſize, ſhe heard of the above remedy, which ſhe took, with ſome intermiſſions, for fifteen months, during which time ſhe grew eaſier and eaſier, and evacuated large quantities of an earthy or clayiſh ſubſtance, as well as concave pieces of ſtone, black on one ſide. In one week ſhe paſſed ſeven of theſe, making the whole quantity voided near a handful, by which happy event ſhe was perfectly cured of the diſeaſe, and has remained ſo ſix months, although ſhe had not been eaſy ſo many hours for ſeveral years before. Notwithſtanding the Solvent had been given with equal ſucceſs long before ſhe ſubmitted to the operation, yet ſhe had never heard of it; and this circumſtance alone has induced her to wiſh, and the diſcoverer to conſent (through a regular ſurgeon), to the publication of her caſe, in order to alleviate the miſeries of thoſe afflicted with this cruel diſorder, in which cutting is often but a temporary relief.

The Solvent may be had of the proprietor, No. 21, Argyle-ſtreet, London, in bottles of Ten Shillings and Sixpence and One Guinea; and for a further account of the ſucceſs of this medicine, ſee "Perry on the Stone, Seventh Edition."

The medicine is ſold alſo by Mr A. MANNERS (who is now removed to No. 110, Nicolſon's Street, Edinburgh, and continues to deal as formerly)—by J. Muir, Kilmarnock—and W. Leſlie, Aberdeen.

INN AT GLAMMIS.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN MACLEAN, late Butler to Sir David Carnegie of Southeſk, Bart. who has poſſeſſed this Inn ſince Martinmas laſt, humbly ſolicits the countenance and ſupport of the travellers upon the *North road*, againſt repeated attempts lately made by his neighbour at Cupar, to run paſt his houſe to Forfar.—He is certain that different companies have been told at Cupar, that they ought to go on to Forfar without ſtopping, "*as there was no dependance on getting any thing proper at Glammis*," and other injurious inſinuations to that purpoſe.

The Inn at Glammis has been long the eſtabliſhed ſtage between Cupar and Brechin.—The preſent poſſeſſor entered to it with the reaſonable expectation, that it would continue to be ſo; and humbly hopes that the Ladies and Gentlemen who travel this road, will not ſuffer him to be ruined by malicious miſrepreſentations.—He is not conſcious of having offended any perſon, and he will do his utmoſt to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who are pleaſed to ſtop at his houſe.

To be LET and entered to at Martinmas,

THE Houſe and Farm of FAIRNILIE, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Tweed, thirty-one miles from Edinburgh, on the great road to Carliſle, and within five miles of Selkirk, and two of Gallaſhiels, both Market towns. The houſe, which conſiſts of eight rooms and kitchen, will be put in ſuitable repair to accommodate a gentleman's family; and the farm, which is conſiderable, is fit either for paſture or tillage, being divided into incloſures. The ſituation is remarkably pleaſant and dry, and the country affords excellent ſport in fiſhing and ſhooting.

For particulars, enquire at Mr Laing, merchant there, at Selkirk; and the premiſſes will be ſhown by applying at the houſe.

Farms in the counties of Stirling & Fife TO LET.

TO be LET, for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas next, the following Farms in the counties of Stirling and Fife, belonging to Sir Thomas Dundas of Kerſe, Baronet:

I. The Farm of EASTER THORN, as preſently poſſeſſed by Robert Cowie, conſiſting of 42 acres, 2 roods, and 2 falls; and that part of the farm of HEMPHILL, conſiſting of 15 acres and 29 falls, formerly poſſeſſed by Archibald Picken, and now by the ſaid Robert Cowie, amounting together to 57 acres, 2 roods, and 31 falls, or thereby, lying in the pariſh of Falkirk, and county of *Stirling*.

II. The New Mill and Mill Lands of PARKHILL, multures and ſequels thereof, with that piece of ground of the lands of Parkhill, called *Read Stack Butts*, as the ſame are preſently poſſeſſed by Andrew Pitkethly, lying in the pariſh of Abdy, and county of *Fife*. The tenant, if he inclines, will get 20 or 30 acres more land contiguous to the mill, upon the expiry of William Jervie's leaſe.

III. The two Farms of DUNFINNENS, lying in the pariſh of Balingray, and county of *Fife*. Theſe two farms are preſently poſſeſſed by James Hogg and Thomas Beatſon. They conſiſt of about 705 Scots acres, and will either be let together or ſeparately.

Propoſals in writing for leaſes of the above farms, to be given in to Charles Innes clerk to the ſignet.

SALE ADJOURNED.

To be SOLD by public auction, within the King's Arms Tavern in Dumfries, on Wedneſday the 7th of November 1787, betwixt four and five afternoon,

THE Lands and Eſtate of BLAIKET and MARKFAST, and Teinds of the ſame, lying in the pariſh of Urr, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. The lands contain about 721 acres, are ſituated within eleven Engliſh miles of the town of Dumfries, on the great road leading from thence to Port-Patrick, and are within four miles of a harbour in the water of Urr, convenient for exporting grain, or importing lime, &c.

They are let for about 265 l. yearly, and afford an undoubted freehold qualification, and the teinds were valued in the year 1767.

The title-deeds and articles of ſale, to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Hugh Corrie, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; Mr Goldie, Commiſſary of Dumfries; or of Mr Aitken, one of the town-clerks there.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES CALDER and COMPANY merchants in Edinburgh.

AT a meeting of the Creditors of the ſaid James Calder and Company, held upon the 21ſt September current, John Haldane writer in Edinburgh was appointed interim factor upon the ſequeſtrated eſtate; by whom notice is hereby given, that, in terms of the ſtatute, the bankrupts, and others acquainted with their buſineſs, are to be examined before the Sheriff of the county, within the Sheriff-clerk's office, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 26th current, at twelve o'clock noon, and on each of the three ſucceeding Wedneſdays, ſame hour and place, when it is requeſted ſuch of the Creditors as can will attend.

Intimation is alſo hereby made, that a meeting of the Creditors will be held at Edinburgh, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Friday the 2d day of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpoſe of chuſing a truſtee.

SHEEP TAR,

OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY,

TO be SOLD at Greenock, by JOHN LAIRD and CO. of Greenock Ropework.

Greenock, 11th September 1787.

BY ADJOURNMENT,

Sale of the Eſtate of Ballogie.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Wedneſday the 31ſt October next, at five o'clock afternoon, within the houſe of Joſeph Mitchel, vintner in Aberdeen,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of BALLOGIE, formerly called TILLIESNAUGHT, comprehending the lands of Marywell and Torphindlachy, the Miln of Cattle with the Multures thereof, and particularly the Multures of the eſtate of Balnacraig, aſtricted thereto; with the Salmon Fiſhings and Ferry-boat on the river of Dee, belonging to the ſaid lands; and whole moſſes, paſturages, and extenſive privileges of the ſame; all lying in the pariſh of Birſe, and county of Aberdeen. The yearly free rent whereof, after deducting public burdens, and valuing the Mains in the proprietor's own poſſeſſion, only at the rent it gave when formerly let to a tenant, is 169 l. 3 s. Sterling, excluſive of the ſale of wood.

Theſe lands conſiſt of about 1742 Scots acres, whereof there are above 350 covered with valuable and thriving woods of Birch, Fir, Oak, Aſh, Elm, and other timber trees, of which a yearly ſale can be made to a conſiderable amount; and there is in the ground abundance of lime-ſtone and excellent marl. There is alſo a neat and commodious manſion-houſe, with variety of offices, and a good garden, all pleaſantly ſituated.—The eſtate holds feu of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament.

The premiſſes will be ſhown by James Midleton at Ballogie, and the plan, title-deeds, and articles of roup thereof, by James Strachan, advocate in Aberdeen, to whom any perſon inclining a private bargain may apply.

N. B. This eſtate would be a commodious and delightful ſummer reſidence for a ſportſman, being ſurrounded with hills, which abound with muir-game and deer; and having the river of Dee hard by for fiſhing.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Eſtate of Weſter Softlaw, within one mile and a half of Kelſo, in the pariſh of Kelſo, and ſhire of Roxburgh, which conſiſts of 600 acres, all incloſed and ſubdivided into thirty parks, with dykes, double ditches, and double hedges, clean and thriving; the whole well watered, lately improved, and in a high ſtate of cultivation; holding of the Crown, and affords nearly two freehold qualifications. There are two extenſive belts of planting along the eaſt and weſt ſide, beſides two other runs of planting about the middle of the lands, and ſeveral clumps and angles in other parts of the eſtate, all well fenced, and in a thriving condition. The eſtate commands an extenſive and rich proſpect of the lower part of Tiviotdale, and the country on both ſides of the Tweed, from Melroſe to Berwick.

The manſion-houſe, ſituated in the centre, contains drawing room, dining room, breakfaſt parlour, twelve bed-chambers, and two kitchens; beſides rooms for ſervants, with cellars, milk houſe, larder, and other conveniencies. There is alſo a coach houſe, ſtables for twenty four horſes, barns and granary, with a garden and two nurſeries, well ſtocked with fruit-trees, ſhrubs, &c. Likewiſe, on the weſt ſide of the eſtate, there is a farm-houſe, with a large barn, and other offices; and, on the eaſt ſide, a ſmith's ſhop, and two houſes fit for the accommodation of artificers or labourers. Theſe laſt are ſituated on the turnpike road from Kelſo to Newcaſtle, in a proper ſituation for feuing. All the houſes and offices, being new built, are in good repair.

The grieve at Softlaw will ſhew the lands, and whoever chuſes to purchaſe may apply to the proprietor at Softlaw Tower; and the entry will be made agreeable to the purchaſer.

PERTH-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by auction, on Tueſday the 18th December 1787, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The LANDS and BARONY of BLAIRGOWRIE, with the Manor houſe of Newton of Blair, and certain other Lands in the pariſhes of Blairgowrie, Alyth, Bendochy, Rattray, and Gleniſla.

Theſe lands will be expoſed in whole or in the following Lots:

1*mo*, The Lands of AUCHTERALYTH, in the pariſh of Alyth, conſiſting of about 308 acres of arable land, with an extenſive and improvable paſture, of about 170 acres, and a conſiderable oak-wood. There are many deſirable ſituations for building on this farm, near the romantic banks of the Iſla, and there is mail in the near neighbourhood.

2*do*. Certain PARTS of the Barony of BAMFF, including the Lands of Crenchies in the pariſh of Blairgowrie, and the lands of Newton of Bamff, Fyal, Pitdrey, Kinkedly, and Galdſwell, with their pertinents, in the pariſh of Alyth. There are in this lot about 550 acres of arable land, and very extenſive paſture, containing many hundred acres.

3*tio*, The Lands of TULLIFERGUS and HILLOCK, in the pariſh of Bendochy, conſiſting of about 177 acres of arable land, and about 270 acres of paſture grounds.

4*to*, MIDDLE DRIMMY, ſituated on the Ericht, the banks of which are covered with natural wood, with the pendicles of Moſsend and Alnaknih in the pariſh of Rattray, conſiſting of about 93 acres of arable land, with 162 acres of paſture ground.

5*to*, The Lands and Barony of BLAIRGOWRIE, with the Manor-houſe of Newton of Blair, and village of Blairgowrie, including alſo the Lands of Mawe, with their pertinents. The premiſes conſiſt of about 771 acres of arable land, and above 1000 acres of paſture and muir grounds, upon which are very extenſive and thriving young plantations, together alſo with the vice patronage of the Church of Blair, and the ſalmon-fiſhing of the Keath on the river Ericht, which for ſome miles forms the eaſtern boundary of theſe eſtates, all lying in the ſaid pariſh of Blairgowrie.

The ſituation of Newton is particularly deſirable; it commands a beautiful view of Strathmore, and of the rivers Tay, Iſla, and Ericht, on the banks of which laſt there are natural woods, and many pictureſque ſcenes. Every kind of ſport may be had in great perfection.—There is a great quantity of game.—It is a good hunting country, and the rod fiſhing for ſalmon on the Ericht is very remarkable.

There is a conſiderable tract of flat land along the river Ericht, upon which an extenſive manufacture, requiring great command of water, might be eſtabliſhed, as an aqueduct could be brought off the river at a high level, and at a ſmall expence; and there are ſeveral populous villages in the neighbourhood.—The houſe is a ſubſtantial old houſe, lately repaired; and, at a ſmall expence, might be made commodious for a genteel family.

6*to*, The FOREST of ALYTH, with the property and ſuperiority Lands thereto belonging, including the lands of Waterſheall and Craighead, lying in the pariſh of Alyth; as alſo, the lands of Drumſlognies or Drumheads, lying in the pariſh of Gleniſla, and ſhire of Forfar.

Theſe lands conſiſt of about 159 acres of arable land, and 870 of paſture grounds, beſides the owner's intereſt as proprietor in and ſuperior of the Foreſt of Alyth, containing between 5000 and 6000 acres of paſture, muir, and heath grounds abounding in game, and well adapted for ſheep farms.

All the lands, except Lot I hold of the Crown, and are let at very low rents.—Moſt of the farms are in a ſtate of nature, and are capable of very great improvement, being all within the reach of marl, and lie about fifteen miles from Perth and Dundee, and about three miles from Cupar Angus, a good market, and a poſt town.

For particulars apply to Mr Græme clerk to the ſignet, Nicolſon's Square, in whoſe hands ſurveys and rent-rolls of the premiſſes may be ſeen.

The Baron Officer at Blairgowrie will ſhow the lands.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and Sold at the Printing-houſe in the OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in.
This Paper is regularly publiſhed every *Monday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday*—Price of a ſingle Paper 3 *d.*—1 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* yearly when called for—2 *l.* & 6 *d.* delivered in Town—and 2 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* ſent by Poſt.